

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

aSB319

• 4
• F6

Department of Agriculture • Foreign Agricultural Service • Washington, D.C.

foreign agriculture circular

copy

2

horticultural products

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board • USDA

FHORT 2-82
August 1982

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS REVIEW

Market Access and Opportunities.....	Page 3
Market Promotion Activities.....	Page 3
Commodity Update.....	Page 5
Canada, Number One Market.....	Page 7
Pineapple Situation.....	Page 13
Brazil Nut and Cashew Situation.....	Page 18
Indonesia--Potential For Expansion.....	Page 23
U.S. Exports Of Selected Horticultural Products.....	Page 25

EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. exports of horticultural products in June 1982 totaled \$244 million, down 4.9 percent from June 1981. The biggest drop was in prepared and preserved almonds, whose unit price was well below last year's. There were also significant declines in export earnings from apples, canned fruit, raisins, prunes and potatoes. Canned fruit and raisin sales have been adversely affected by subsidies in the European Community (EC) which permit producers there to sell for rock-bottom prices. Potato exports were down because of lower sales to Canada.

Exports of several horticultural commodities were up in June, but not by enough to offset the export declines noted above. Canned corn exports, which more than doubled, made the biggest gain. Principal markets were Japan, France, The United Kingdom and West Germany. Frozen french fried potato exports increased by 75 percent over June 1981 shipments. Oranges, melons, citrus juice, hops and several fresh vegetable items which benefited from higher prices than last year also showed a major export gain in June.

For further information on items in this circular contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures in this report, unless noted otherwise, are metric, one kilogram (kg)=2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton 2,204.62 lb., 1 liter 0.2642 gallon, and 1 hectare= 2.471 acres.

Summary

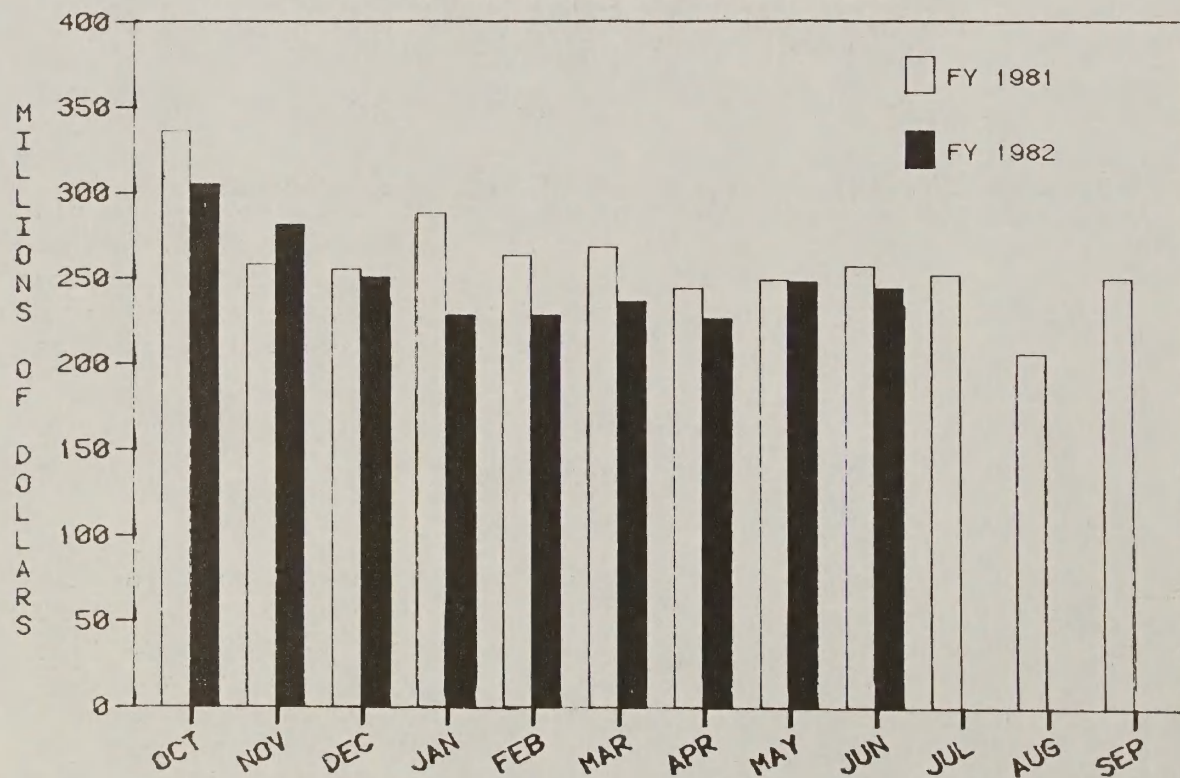
For the first 9 months of fiscal year 1982, October 1981 through June 1982, exports of horticultural products declined 6.5 percent from the same period of the previous fiscal year. The overall volume of exports has been up a little during the current fiscal year, but value is off because of the lower prices being received for most products. Almonds and hops have suffered the most from lower prices, but prices were down across the board.

Ample supplies and weak demand because of the worldwide recession are major reasons for the downturn of prices and in exports. Another factor is the decreasing value of the currencies of many of our major trading partners in relation to the U.S. dollar. Over the past three years the amount of selected foreign currencies needed to buy one dollar has evolved as follows:

Country and Currency	Value of U.S. \$1.00 in terms of foreign currencies as of June 30		
	1980	1981	1982
British pound	0.42	0.51	0.58
Canadian dollar	1.15	1.21	1.30
West German mark	1.76	2.39	2.46
French franc	4.09	5.72	6.81
Dutch guilder	1.93	2.66	2.73
Japanese yen	218	226	255

The devaluation of these currencies puts pressure on U.S. exporters to lower their prices in dollars in order to avoid or dampen price increases in terms of the currencies in importing countries.

U.S. EXPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS,
FISCAL YEARS 1981 AND 1982



JUN 29 1983

MARKET ACCESS AND OPPORTUNITIES

--Japan relaxed its residue inspection procedures for ethylene dibromide (EDB) on papayas effective June 21, 1982. Papayas imported three days or more after fumigation (previously eight days) will not be subjected to EDB residue inspection if they are not refrigerated. If the condition of storage cannot be confirmed, the counting of the elapsed time starts from the time of export.

--Mexico has established a global import quota for wine of 438,359 cases (nine liters) for 1982. 50 percent of the quota may be used immediately until September 30, 1982. The remaining 50 percent will be allocated October 1, 1982. U.S. exports of grape wine to Mexico totaled 125,000 gallons (52,575 cases) valued at \$384,000 in 1981.

--Australia and New Zealand have released an "exposure draft" of their new agreement on closer economic relations (CER). This agreement--aimed at breaking down trade barriers between the 2 countries--will affect citrus, grapes, processed potatoes, frozen and canned corn, wine and canned fruit. If the agreements are accepted as they now stand, an implementation date of January 1, 1983, appears likely.

The draft provides that:

New Zealand will arrange improved market access for Australian Citrus and table grapes,

each country will remove tariffs and export incentives for processed potatoes and frozen and canned corn,

Australian wines will get improved access to the New Zealand market through a tariff quota on wine valued over \$A2 per liter, and

special arrangements for canned fruit will be developed later this year.

--Malaysia's \$20 million market for grape brandy is now open to all U.S. brandies. Previously, most U.S. brandy was not allowed entry because it did not meet the definition of brandy found in the Malaysian Food Law which specifies a minimum ester content. Imports will now be permitted if accompanied by a certificate from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms stating that the brandy is "made from fermented grape juice and is genuine brandy and is not adulterated."

MARKET PROMOTION ACTIVITIES

--Japanese television debuts U.S. potato products. A spokesperson for the Potato Board, an FAS Cooperator, appeared on one national and two local television shows in March 1982 to promote U.S. potato products. Serving suggestions, nutrition, quality, good taste and ease of preparation were emphasized on the program. The national show, similar to the Good Morning America show in the United States, reached more than six million people. The Potato Board also participated at the Hoteres and Foodex International Hotel and Restaurant Show.

Market Promotion

--The North American Blueberry Council, in cooperation with FAS, sent a trade team to the Far East in March 1982. The team estimated consumption in Japan could reach 10 to 15 million pounds (4,500 to 6,800 metric tons) annually within 3 to 5 years with promotions by samplings in high traffic department stores, through media, point-of-purchase material and handout recipes. While in Japan, the Blueberry Council participated in the Hoteres and Foodex International Hotel and Restaurant Show.

In Hong Kong, blueberries are virtually unknown. Team members expect this market to develop slowly. Future promotions of processed products through hotel and food institutions serving the tourist trade are regarded as a priority.

--Belgium is an increasingly important market for wine. Thirty-six California wineries participated in a wine tasting held in Brussels on April 26, 1982. Seven of the wineries were represented by the Agricultural Counselor's office and the others by local agents. Approximately 200 people representing Belgian importers/wholesalers, retailers, hotel managers and restaurateurs attended the tasting.

Annual wine consumption has increased from 14 liters per inhabitant in 1970 to about 20 liters in 1981, with France supplying approximately 57 percent of the volume. The U.S. exported \$2.1 million of wine to Belgium in 1981, making it our fourth leading export market after Canada, the United Kingdom and West Germany.

The most important distribution channels for wine in Belgium are U.S.-style supermarkets (about 40 percent of wine sales) followed by traditional grocery stores, liquor stores, hotels and restaurants. The label requirements on wines must include the name or number of the importer and the net contents. The producer or importer may put any other information on the label as long as the established EC grape growing regions are not included in the name of the wine.

--On May 3, 1982, the Wine Institute and FAS sponsored a wine tasting in Dublin, Ireland. Guests attending at the new Ambassador's first official function included representatives from hotels, caterers, restaurants, wine merchants and supermarkets. The turnout, including press agents representing 16 different agencies, was large and enthusiastic.

--On June 29, 1982, Western Growers Association became a cooperator under the FAS export market development program. The Association is a non-profit organization representing growers, packers and shippers in California and Arizona who annually produce approximately one-half of the nation's fresh vegetables and a significant amount of its fruit. There are currently 2,100 members in the organization. The Association's initial market development activity will be a market survey of Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Taiwan and the Philippines in September 1982 to assess prospects for expanded exports of fresh produce to those countries. In addition, a trade exhibit in Singapore is planned for September 1983.

--On May 11-12, the FAS Agricultural Trade Office in London sponsored an exhibit of U.S. food products in the American Embassy's International Marketing Center. The 12 exhibitors displayed approximately 50 U.S. products, including Virginia apples and honey.

--The 1982 American Food Exhibit in Hiroshima, Japan, sponsored by FAS, was held May 18 and 19 and attracted 1,129 registered buyers from supermarkets, food processors, restaurants, etc. Among the most popular items exhibited were canned fruits and vegetables, papayas, raisins, prunes, walnuts and wine.

COMMODITY UPDATE

--Heavy frosts in the Murray Valley during the week ending July 24 added to the losses which occurred to Australia's citrus crop during the June frosts. Temperatures fell to as low as minus 4° (25° F). The low temperatures hurt the ripening navel orange crop but it appears the main damage was done to the still immature Valencias.

There is not yet sufficient information to revise 1982 crop forecasts, but it is apparent that export availability of both navels and Valencias will be seriously curtailed. It is also evident that there will be considerable leaf and shoot burn damage to trees which could have a serious effect on 1983 crop potential.

--In Mexico, an unidentified disease has attacked citrus trees, mostly key limes, in the Pacific coast state of Colima. Symptoms of the disease resemble those of citrus canker. So far, Mexican plant protection officials have found the disease symptoms only on leaves and twigs, not on fruit. USDA officials are assisting in the identification of the disease. Meanwhile, Mexican officials have stopped all movement of plant material out of the affected area. While the situation is under review, USDA inspectors on the Mexican border will refuse entry of Mexican citrus into the United States.

--The U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC), following receipt of a petition from Florida Citrus Mutual, a growers' organization, has begun an investigation into U.S. frozen concentrate orange juice (FCOJ) imports from Brazil. Florida Citrus Mutual has requested the imposition of counter-vailing duties on U.S. imports of Brazilian FCOJ because of alleged government subsidies received by Brazilian citrus processors.

--Israel's 1981/82 (Oct.-Sept.) exports of fresh vegetables, including melons and strawberries, are expected to reach 126,000 metric tons, up from 113,000 last season. Dollar earnings, however, are forecast to fall to \$54 million, down from \$55 million in 1980/81. The fall in unit export values continues a trend begun after 1979/80 when export earnings totaled \$43 million from 66,000 tons of vegetables. This decline in earnings is reportedly discouraging further investment in vegetable production. The Israeli agricultural export company AGREXCO, however, is forecasting 1985/86 vegetable exports at over 230,000 tons, up by 83 percent from 1981/82. Export earnings are forecast to increase at a slightly slower pace to \$97 million. Bell peppers, eggplants and tomatoes are expected to show the biggest export growth during the next few years.

Commodity Update

--The estimate of Italy's production of tomatoes for processing in 1982 has been revised downward to 3.0 million metric tons, 1.6 percent below last year and 300,000 tons less than the prior 1982 forecast. The revised estimate is due to losses of plants because of unfavorable weather during planting operations and to prolonged dry weather in subsequent weeks. In the 12 months ending in May 1982, the United States imported 36,000 tons of canned tomatoes from Italy, about one-half of total U.S. imports for the period.

--The European Community has announced minimum grower prices and processing subsidies for processed fruits and vegetables eligible for these aids. The new minimum prices and subsidies, compared with last season, are as follows:

Item and Country	Minimum		Processing	
	Producer Price		Subsidy	
	1981/82	1982/83	1981/82	1982/83
	-----ECU's per 100 kg. 1/-----			
Canned Peaches				
EC except Greece.....	33.475	35.650	21.12	22.77
Greece.....	23.394	26.704	9.78	16.34
Canned Pears				
EC except Greece.....	32.428	34.536	21.04	23.44
Greece.....	32.428	34.536	18.88	23.44
Raisins 2/				
EC including Greece.....	117.18	133.17	11.59	36.14
Tomatoes for Paste (28-30% dry matter				
EC except Greece.....	9.230	9.878	40.29	45.53
Greece.....	6.057	7.056	21.63	33.49
San Marzano Tomatoes for Canning				
EC except Greece.....	15.480	16.516	16.73	18.74
Greece.....	11.060	12.565	12.02	16.61
Roma and Other Tomatoes for Canning				
EC except Greece.....	11.730	12.452	12.11	13.58
Greece.....	7.880	9.103	9.04	12.85

1/ One ECU (European Currency Unit) was worth \$1.05 on July 2, 1981, and \$0.96 on June 30, 1982. Weight of processed product includes can.

2/ Figures for 1982/83 are unofficial because they have not yet been published.

--The USITC, following receipt of a petition from the American Mushroom Institute (AMI), has begun an investigation into U.S. imports of canned mushrooms from the People's Republic Of China. The investigation, under section 406 of the Trade Act of 1974, is to determine whether imports of canned mushrooms from are rising so rapidly that they are a significant cause of material injury to the domestic industry. A positive finding could lead to a recommendation for restrictions on U.S. imports of Chinese canned mushrooms. A public hearing is to be held at the USITC on August 24.

--Japan imported 40,000 metric tons of tree nuts worth about \$102 million (c.i.f.) in 1981, down 2.5 percent from 1980. In terms of value, the United States, which supplied approximately \$39.5 million worth of imports, was the leading origin. Almonds accounted for 93 percent of the 9,360 tons of tree nuts imported from the United States in 1981. Significant quantities of walnuts and "other nuts" (mostly pistachios) were also imported from the United States.

China, which supplied 24,325 tons of tree nuts worth about \$39.1 million was the other major source of imports. China was an origin mainly for chestnuts, but also supplied large amounts of walnuts and "other nuts".

Japan's total imports of tree nuts in 1981 included 21,485 tons of chestnuts, 8,742 tons of almonds, 2,198 tons of cashews, 2,015 tons of coconuts, 1,300 tons of walnuts, 227 tons of macademias, and 2,386 tons of "other nuts". The United States was the only major supplier of almonds, but faced heavy competition from China for walnuts, from Kenya and Australia for Macademias, and from Iran for pistachios.

--On July 16 the Federal Register published a list of petitions requesting that new products be added to the list of articles eligible for duty-free entry into the United States from developing countries under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). Twenty of the 22 agricultural commodities requested were horticultural products. The products requested include grapes, pears (Apr.-June entry), plums (Jan.-May entry), canned cherries, dried figs, pistachio nuts, olives in brine, frozen raspberries and fruit pastes. Hearings on these petitions will be held on October 4. Articles accepted for inclusion would be added to the GSP list in April, 1983. Countries that supply over 50 percent of U.S. imports of any particular item are not eligible for duty-free treatment under the GSP.

CANADA, THE NUMBER ONE EXPORT MARKET FOR U.S. FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

(Part I, Summary 1/)

Canada is the largest foreign market for U.S. fruit and vegetable products, accounting for over a third of total U.S. exports of these products in 1981. While U.S. exports of fruit and vegetable products to Canada increased during the 1970's, the portion of overall U.S. exports going to Canada declined, signifying a diversification of U.S. markets.

1/ Three additional articles will follow.

Canada

According to Canadian statistics, fresh fruits and vegetables accounted for 73 percent of the value of total fruit and vegetable products imported from the United States in 1981. Canadians are heavy consumers of fresh fruit and vegetables. Per capita consumption climbed from 159 kilograms in 1972 to 191 kilograms in 1979 before dropping to 185 kilograms in 1980. Consumer demand is encouraged by promotional programs such as the "Fresh for Flavor" campaign, whose goal is to reach 227 kilograms (500 lbs.) per capita. Per capita consumption of processed fruit and vegetables (excluding potato products) in 1979 was estimated at 85 kilograms, with processed fruit representing more than 80 percent of the total.

A population of 24 million and a high living standard keeps Canadian demand for fruit and vegetables at a level considerably greater than the domestic supply. In 1980, Canada imported roughly C\$1.5 billion ^{1/} worth of fresh and processed fruit and vegetables which represented about two-thirds of total consumption of such products. The United States supplied about 68 percent of these imports.

The United States has maintained its market share or increased it for most of the fresh fruit and vegetable items over the seventies. Absolute volumes have increased in practically all of them. Competition is principally from Mexico for fresh vegetables and from Southern Hemisphere countries, notably South Africa and Chile, for fresh fruit (excluding bananas and plantains). Countries with relatively low production costs (i.e., Far East) have come to dominate the market for many processed fruits and vegetables.

Little change occurred in the relative importance of the various regional markets for horticultural products during the seventies. Growth in fresh fruit and vegetable availabilities occurred uniformly in all of the 12 major urban markets which make up about 95 percent of total unloads in Canada. The proportion of domestic to imported fruit and vegetables, however, has undergone a slight shift with imports increasing faster than domestic supplies. In 1979, imports represented 62 percent of total unloads compared with 57 percent in 1970. The major markets for fresh fruit and vegetables in Canada are Toronto and Montreal. Together they accounted for 55 percent of the total unloads in 1979. In Toronto, 72 percent of the unloads were imports, while Montreal's share was 56 percent.

In 1981, Canada imported slightly more than 1 million metric tons of fresh vegetables, valued at C\$456 million. The volume was up 11 percent from the 1980 level while value rose nearly 31 percent. Imports from the United States accounted for 95 percent of the volume and 91 percent of the value.

1/ Average annual value of the Canadian dollar in terms of the U.S. dollar were as follows: \$0.85 in 1979, \$0.84 in 1980 and 1981. On July 28, 1982, one Canadian dollar could be purchased for \$0.79.

The five vegetables shown below make up more than two-thirds of Canadian fresh vegetable imports:

CANADA: IMPORTS OF FRESH VEGETABLES AND U.S. SHARE

Commodity	TOTAL IMPORTS				U.S. SHARE			
	Average				Average			
	1970-74:	1975-79:	1980 :	1981 :	1970-74:	1975-79:	1980 :	1981 :
	1,000 Metric Tons				Percent			
Lettuce.....	137	189	198	210	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
Potatoes <u>1/</u>	119	186	114	162	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0
Tomatoes.....	100	117	136	132	63.9	79.0	85.4	85.9
Celery.....	59	70	79	80	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9
Onions <u>2/</u>	46	67	70	74	91.6	94.4	97.4	95.2
Others.....	202	281	308	349	---	---	90.6	93.0
Total.....	663	910	905	1,007	---	---	94.3	95.4

1/ Includes seed potatoes. 2/ Includes green onions and shallots.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada

Lettuce ranks first among fresh vegetable imports in terms of volume, but is exceeded in value by tomatoes. Imports were valued at C\$67.8 million in 1981. From November to May, consumption is completely dependent on imports which have averaged more than 80 percent of annual supply since the mid-1960's. The United States is virtually the sole supplier.

Potatoes rank second in volume and third in value (C\$45 million in 1981) among fresh vegetable imports. Imports peaked at 252,300 tons in 1977 but dropped off in subsequent years. Potato imports are almost exclusively from the United States and enter heavily into the Western Provinces.

In 1981, Canada imported C\$91 million worth of tomatoes. The U.S. share of tomato imports remained relatively static during 1960-74, averaging 63 percent, but then rose rapidly reaching almost 86 percent in 1981.

Onion imports (including green onions and shallots) were valued at C\$36.6 million in 1981. In recent years, imports have provided about 35 percent of total onion availability.

Celery imports ranked fourth in volume and fifth in value (C\$30 million) in 1981. Imports climbed from less than 50,000 tons in the early 1960's to over 80,000 tons in 1981.

Other vegetables imported in 1981 valued at C\$10 million or more were asparagus, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, cucumbers and peppers. The United States was virtually the sole supplier of asparagus, broccoli, carrots and cauliflower and accounted for 73 percent of the cucumbers and 88 percent of the peppers.

Canada

Fresh fruit imports in 1981 totaled 1.2 million tons worth C\$622 million. Bananas and plantains were the largest volume items (260,000 tons) and second in terms of value (C\$113 million). Since bananas and plantains are not U.S. export commodities, they are excluded from the data used for the analysis below. Imports of fresh fruits, other than bananas and plantains, totaled 922,000 tons and C\$509 million in 1981. Volume increased 7 percent and value by 15 percent from 1980 levels with only apricot, grape and grapefruit imports declining. The United States supplied 89 percent of imports by volume and 83 percent by value.

The five commodities specified below make up four-fifths of fresh fruit imports (excluding bananas and plantains):

CANADA: IMPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT AND MELONS AND U.S. SHARE 1/

Commodity	TOTAL IMPORTS				U.S. SHARE				
	1970-74:	1975-79:	1980 :	1981 :	1970-74:	1975-79:	1980 :	1981 :	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	-----1,000 Metric Tons-----				-----Percent-----				
Oranges <u>2/</u>	206	280	295	302	:	79.1	83.4	87.5	85.8
Grapes.....	112	131	136	125	:	95.9	92.5	91.5	89.3
Melons.....	91	100	105	114	:	87.9	86.5	84.5	89.8
Grapefruit.....	89	87	89	81	:	97.9	98.0	97.6	97.2
Apples.....	45	77	79	109	:	82.1	79.2	70.6	86.8
Other.....	103	148	161	191	:	---	---	87.2	88.5
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total.....	646	823	865	922	:	---	---	88.0	89.2
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

1/ Excluding bananas and plantains. 2/ Including mandarins and tangerines.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada

Oranges (including mandarins and tangerines) are the dominant fruit imported in terms of volume, but are exceeded in value by grape imports. Imports rose nearly 80 percent from the early 1960's to the 1981 level of 302,000 tons valued at nearly C\$113 million. Most of this increase occurred in the last half of the 1970's. Imports attained a record 340,700 tons in 1977. The U.S. share of imports has increased from an average of 72 percent in 1960-64 to 86 percent in 1981. Satsumas from Japan, oranges from South Africa and clementines from Morocco account for most of the remainder.

Grape imports ranked second in volume and first in value in 1981 (C\$119.2 million). Canadian grape imports grew in the early 1970's, but have since fluctuated within the range of 119,000-145,000 tons. The U.S. share of the import market has slowly declined from the 1960-64 average of nearly 99 percent to about 89 percent in 1981. Chile, Mexico and South Africa are the other major suppliers.

Melons rank third in terms of volume and fourth in value (C\$37.6 million in 1981) among fresh fruit imports. Cantaloup imports have shown rapid, steady growth, rising 155 percent from the 1960-64 average to the 1981 level of 44,100 tons. Imports of other melons have shown no real growth trend since 1975, fluctuating in a range of 55,000-80,000 tons. The U.S. share of cantaloup imports has increased from the 1960-64 average of 79 percent to nearly 88 percent in 1981. Meanwhile, the U.S. share of other melon imports has shown a slight decline, varying between 80 and 92 percent in recent years. Mexico is the only other significant supplier.

Grapefruit imports rose sharply until the mid 1970's, but they have shown a declining trend since 1976. The U.S. share has declined slightly from 98.6 to 97 percent. The residual is supplied by South Africa and Mexico.

Apple imports increased rapidly in the last 10 to 15 years. Imports in 1981 were four times the size of imports in the late 1960's. The U.S. share fluctuates from 70 percent to over 85 percent. In recent years, there has been increasing competition from Southern Hemisphere countries and France which have been making inroads with the Granny Smith variety.

Other imported fruits valued at C\$10 million or more in 1981 were cherries, lemons, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums and strawberries. In 1981, the United States supplied 96-100 percent of these fruits, except for pears where the U.S. share was 85 percent.

Canada imported nearly C\$600 million worth of processed fruits and vegetables in 1981. Fruit juices were the principal items, representing nearly 36 percent (C\$214 million). Juices were followed by canned vegetables, 16 percent; canned fruit, 15 percent; dried fruit, 13 percent; and frozen fruits and vegetables, 5 percent.

The U.S. share of imported processed fruits and vegetables is much lower than for the fresh commodities--just over half of the import value in 1981. By product groups, the United States supplied 95 percent of the frozen vegetables in 1981, but only 61 percent of the dried fruit, 59 percent of the fruit juice, 52 percent of the canned fruit, 45 percent of the frozen fruit, and 20 percent of the canned vegetables.

The principal products imported are frozen concentrated orange juice (C\$140 million in 1981) and raisins (C\$51 million). Other major products are canned mushrooms, canned tomato products, canned pineapple, canned peaches and mixed fruit, other frozen concentrated juices, apple juice concentrate, dried prunes and dates, and frozen strawberries. These represented about two-thirds of 1981 imports of all processed fruits and vegetables.

U.S. competition comes from a number of countries. The United States cannot compete with low-cost producers such as Taiwan, the Peoples' Republic of China, South Korea, and Hong Kong in commodities like canned mushrooms. Argentina, South Africa and Hungary dominate the market for apple juice concentrate, while Mexico is the major supplier of frozen strawberries. Brazil is now the principal source of frozen concentrated orange juice in terms of volume. Portugal, Italy and Spain are major suppliers of tomato products. South Africa and Australia are strong competitors in most canned deciduous fruits, while the Philippines and Thailand provide over half of the canned pineapple. Also, Australia is the second major supplier of raisins in the Canadian market.

Canada

In 1981, Canada imported C\$109 million worth of tree nuts, including coconuts. Unshelled nuts were valued at C\$19.5 million and shelled nuts at C\$89.5 million. Imports of unclassified tree nuts (not elsewhere specified in the Canadian import statistics) are the largest category (C\$28.9 million in 1981). Of those tree nuts for which import data are provided, almonds, cashews and walnuts are the most important in terms of value, representing half of all tree nut imports.

The U.S. share of tree nut imports in 1981 was two-thirds. The United States supplied 78 percent of the unshelled tree nuts and 63 percent of the shelled and was virtually the only supplier of almonds, pecans and unshelled walnuts. China provided 80 percent of the shelled walnuts and Turkey was the source for two-thirds of the shelled filberts.

The Outlook for the Canadian market for the next several years will be influenced by a variety of factors. During the second half of the seventies and into the beginning of the eighties the value of the Canadian dollar declined making imports more expensive. This is true for imports from the United States and from other countries, such as Mexico, which base their currencies on the U.S. dollar. As the value of the Canadian dollar has fallen, the growth in imports has slowed.

Secondly, Canadian analysts believe that continuing increases in the cost of transportation may result in higher import price levels, which could serve as an incentive to expand Canadian production of fruit and vegetables.

In 1979, following consultations with the United States under Article XXVIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), Canada substantially revised its tariff structure for imported horticultural commodities. However, it is unlikely that this action alone will have a significant impact on Canada's imports. It is a plus for U.S. shippers that duties in some commodities were removed but, in reality, the gains for exporters to this market are counterbalanced by higher transportation costs. (In making the tariff revisions, the Canadian Government felt that rising transportation costs would be more of an incentive for domestic producers to expand production than tariff levels.) Duty increases were primarily of a seasonal nature which are in effect during the marketing seasons for domestic produce. Off-season imports enter either duty free or at low rates.

The United States should continue to have an advantage over other suppliers for most fresh produce items because of its proximity to Canada. As for processed items, exports to Canada will, to a large degree, be determined by price competition.

The United States' competitive position vis-a-vis principal Southern Hemisphere suppliers of processed fruits and vegetables should improve somewhat because Canadian trade agreements with Australia, South Africa and New Zealand were amended to terminate special duty preferences on these items.

(Daniel Martinez and Robert E. Haresnape, (202) 382-8897.)

WORLD PINEAPPLE SITUATION

Pineapple production for 1982 in the major producing countries of Thailand, the Philippines, Mexico, Ivory Coast, South Africa, Malaysia, Australia, Taiwan and the United States is expected to reach almost 4.8 million metric tons, 3 percent above the 1981 level.

Thailand, the leading producer, is expected to produce a record crop during 1982. Also, moderately larger crops are forecast for the Ivory Coast, Malaysia and South Africa. Heavy rainfall during January 1982 hampered harvesting in the Philippines and caused extensive overripening and spoilage. Thus, a somewhat smaller crop is forecast.

Stiff competition from other exporters has caused a sharp decline in Taiwan's pineapple production, which is expected to continue as the industry trims outturn to domestic market requirements.

Pineapple production in Australia and Mexico appears to have leveled off, but record crops are forecast in both the Ivory Coast and South Africa. The additional outturn in the Ivory Coast is expected to be absorbed primarily by the canning industry, since stocks are low and fresh export markets are already saturated. In contrast, South African producers are expected to divert a greater share of their 1982 crop to the domestic market where prices have been favorable. Pineapple production this year in the United States is expected to be down marginally, 3 percent lower than the 1981 level.

Exports of fresh pineapple from the countries analyzed in this report rose in 1981 because of larger Philippine shipments to Japan and increased Ivory Coast exports to Western Europe. Mexican exports to the United States, however, declined. The Philippines expects to continue to increase its exports to Japan in 1982, Ivory Coast shipments to Europe should hold steady, and Mexican exports will drop again because of good prices in the domestic market and weak demand in the United States.

TABLE 1

SELECTED COUNTRIES: PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF PINEAPPLE
(1,000 metric tons)

Country	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS 1/			PROCESSING		
	1980	1981	Forecast 1982	1980	1981	Forecast 1982	1980	1981	Forecast 1982
Australia.....	123	124	125	---	---	---	101	105	105
Ivory Coast.....	306	299	320	103	110	110	163	141	160
Malaysia.....	176	155	170	18	22	20	120	100	110
Mexico.....	605	550	550	42	31	50	212	180	120
Philippines.....	901	896	890	115	133	140	741	720	707
South Africa.....	222	227	232	1	1	4	174	173	173
Taiwan.....	229	139	99	11	6	5	97	12	12
Thailand.....	1,372	1,673	1,824	---	---	---	239	292	318
United States.....	596	577	560	2/ 5	7	5	504	471	440
Total.....	4,530	4,640	4,770	298	313	334	2,351	2,194	2,145

---Indicates negligible.

1/ Fresh pineapple only. 2/ U.S. exports are estimates based on Canadian import statistics.

Pineapple

The production of processed pineapple products dropped off in 1981 in reaction to stock buildups and poor export markets. Canned pineapple exports by the major producing countries fell off by 5 percent. The only major producer to buck this trend was Thailand, which increased the amount of pineapple processed by 22 percent. Thailand enjoyed good export sales in 1981, thanks in part to competitive prices made possible by two devaluations of the Thai baht. The big drop in Taiwan's canned pineapple production in 1981 is attributed to high costs which have made the island's products uncompetitive in world markets.

Only Thailand is expected to increase output of processed pineapple products in 1982. Most other countries are likely to maintain production near last year's level. The biggest drop is anticipated in Mexico where processors, confronted with stagnant fruit production and rising domestic demand for fresh pineapple, are unable to obtain adequate supplies.

The United States accounts for about 35 or 40 percent of world canned pineapple imports. This country takes over one-half of the exports of the world's two largest exporters--the Philippines and Thailand--and smaller shares from most other shippers. The next ranking importer of canned pineapple is West Germany which accounts for 12 or 14 percent of world trade. Following in importance among importing countries are Canada, the United Kingdom, Japan and the Middle East countries.

In 1981 the value of U.S. imports of pineapple and pineapple products totaled \$154 million, which was divided as follows:

	<u>Million dollars</u>
Fresh pineapple	9.5
Canned pineapple	117.1
Other preserved pineapple	1.7
Pineapple juice	26.2

Over 90 percent of the U.S. market for imported fresh pineapple is shared by Mexico and Honduras. Total U.S. fresh pineapple imports fell by 9 percent in 1981. During the first five months of 1982, U.S. pineapple imports from Honduras were unchanged from Jan.-May 1981 imports, but imports from Mexico were down by 21 percent, continuing a trend begun in 1980.

In 1981, U.S. imports of canned pineapple were down 7 percent from the previous year. The downward trend was reversed during the first five months of 1982 as imports rose 21 percent over the same 1981 period. In 1981, 85 percent of the U.S. canned pineapple imports originated from the Philippines and Thailand.

Although U.S. pineapple products are destined primarily for the domestic market, some canned pineapple and pineapple juice is exported--\$15.8 million worth in 1981, up 24 percent from 1980. Principal markets for canned pineapple are Canada and the EC. The main destinations for pineapple juice are Canada and the Middle East.

(Emanuel McNeil (202) 382-8891. Production estimates prepared by Bernadine M. Baker 202-382-8891.)

TABLE 2

Pineapple

SELECTED COUNTRIES: PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF PINEAPPLE PRODUCTS
(1,000 metric tons)

Country	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS		
	1980	1981	Forecast 1982	1980	1981	Forecast 1982
<u>Canned Pineapple 1/</u>						
Australia.....	32	35	35	5	6	4
Ivory Coast.....	56	48	54	51	51	50
Malaysia.....	43	36	40	38	38	40
Mexico.....	70	64	40	20	5	4
Philippines.....	276	268	268	187	173	175
South Africa.....	54	59	58	53	43	46
Taiwan.....	37	5	5	36	13	5
Thailand.....	130	160	174	127	161	175
United States.....	142	139	130	9	11	12
Total.....	840	814	804	526	501	511
<u>Pineapple Juice, Concentrate 2/</u>						
Philippines.....	20	17	20	18	12	12
South Africa.....	---	3	3	---	2	3
Thailand.....	21	11	11	21	11	10
United States.....	4	4	4	1	1	1
Total.....	45	35	38	40	26	26
<u>Pineapple Juice, Not Concentrate 3/</u>						
Australia.....	11	10	10	2	1	2
Ivory Coast.....	14	15	15	8	7	7
Malaysia.....	3	3	3	2	2	2
Mexico.....	12	11	7	5	2	2
Philippines.....	41	40	40 1/	25	20	20
South Africa.....	7	5	5	6	4	5
Taiwan.....	---	---	---	---	1	---
United States.....	124	122	115	11	11	10
Total.....	212	207	195	60	48	48
<u>Other Product</u>						
Australia 4/.....	6	6	6	1	1	1
Thailand 5/.....	---	---	---	7	11	11
Philippines 4/.....	18	16	---	10	7	7
Total.....	24	22	6	18	19	19

---Indicates negligible.

1/ One metric ton is equivalent to 48.99 standard cases of 24/2 1/2 cans (45 lbs, net), or 71.1 cases of 24/2 cans (31 lbs. net).

2/ One metric tons is equivalent to 204.6 gallons of 61° brix concentrate.

3/ One metric ton is equivalent 250.4 gallons of 14.3° brix juice or 58.06 cases of 12/46 oz.-cans.

4/ Tropical fruit salad.

5/ Frozen pineapple.

TABLE 3
UNITED STATES: IMPORTS OF PINEAPPLE AND PINEAPPLE PRODUCTS
1980 and 1981

Commodity and Country of Origin	1980	1981
	-----Metric Tons-----	
<u>Pineapple, fresh</u>		
Mexico.....	42,339	30,171
Costa Rica.....	520	1,135
Guatemala.....	---	185
Honduras.....	26,105	28,812
Dominican Republic.....	---	2,340
Ivory Coast.....	---	137
Other.....	42	39
Total.....	69,006	62,819
<u>Pineapple, canned 1/</u>		
Mexico.....	12,296	5,043
China, Mainland.....	24	459
Hong Kong.....	269	335
Japan.....	149	171
Malaysia.....	3,634	2,948
Philippines.....	100,686	87,052
Singapore.....	4,466	4,938
China, Taiwan.....	16,915	5,018
Thailand.....	65,596	78,798
Ivory Coast.....	1,697	1,624
South Africa.....	3,736	8,258
Other.....	52	280
Total.....	209,520	194,924
<u>Pineapples, Prepared and Preserved, not in Airtight Cont.</u>		
Canada.....	3,916	1,835
Malaysia.....	170	100
Philippines.....	190	25
Singapore.....	148	33
China, Taiwan.....	107	169
Thailand.....	264	122
South Africa.....	49	15
Other.....	16	97
Total.....	4,860	2,396
<u>Pineapple Juice, Not Concentrated 2/</u>		
Canada.....	---	22
Mexico.....	9	9
Philippines.....	9,257	9,765
Total.....	9,266	9,796
<u>Pineapple Juice, Concentrated 3/</u>		
Mexico.....	3,047	566
Honduras.....	1,081	1,466
Philippines.....	15,765	10,701
Thailand.....	10,575	14,628
Ivory Coast.....	34	---
Republic of South Africa.....	---	60
Other.....	6	112
Total.....	30,508	27,533

1/ One metric ton is equivalent to 48.99 cases of 24/2 1/2 cans (45 lbs. net), or 71.1 cases of 24/2 cans (31 lbs. net).

2/ One case of 12/46 oz. cans contains 4.3125 gallons.

3/ In single strength equivalent (SSE)--14.3° brix. One SSE gallon is equivalent to 0.1915 gallon at 61° brix.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce.

August 1982 Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

TABLE 4
UNITED STATES: EXPORTS OF PINEAPPLE AND PINEAPPLE PRODUCTS
1980 and 1981

Pineapple

Commodity and Country of Destination	1980	1981
-----Metric Tons-----		
<u>Pineapple, canned 1/</u>		
Canada.....	5,067	6,517
Bahamas.....	132	165
Venezuela.....	163	1
Belgium/Luxembourg.....	351	225
France.....	155	315
Germany, Federal Republic of.....	762	650
Netherlands.....	687	608
Switzerland.....	125	133
Japan.....	497	559
Korea, Republic of.....	146	430
Singapore.....	124	186
Other.....	972	886
Total.....	9,181	10,675
<u>Pineapple Juice, Not Concentrated 2/</u>		
Canada.....	1,626	1,639
Bermuda.....	51	57
Leeward-Windward Island.....	52	70
Netherlands Antilles.....	100	77
Italy.....	146	119
United Arab Emirates.....	84	88
Korea, Republic of.....	76	48
Saudi Arabia.....	364	343
Other.....	365	425
Total.....	2,864	2,866
<u>Pineapple Juice, Concentrated 3/</u>		
Canada.....	2	65
Jamaica.....	100	75
Leeward-Windward Islands.....	2	50
Colombia.....	41	72
France.....	189	1
Italy.....	0	68
Germany, Federal Republic of.....	71	33
Netherlands.....	89	18
United Arab Emirates.....	51	28
Israel.....	8	304
Kuwait.....	3	118
Saudi Arabia.....	171	188
Australia.....	53	94
Other.....	105	115
Total.....	885	1,229

1/ One metric ton is equivalent to 48.99 cases of 24/2 1/2 cans (45 lbs. net), or 71.1 cases of 24/2 cans (31 lbs. net).

2/ One case of 12/46 oz. cans contains 4.3125 gallons.

3/ In single strength equivalent (SSE)--14.3° brix. One SSE gallon is equivalent to 0.1915 gallon at 61° brix.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce.

August 1982 Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

WORLD BRAZIL NUT AND CASHEW NUT SITUATION

BRAZIL NUTS

Brazilian production of Brazil nuts has been trending downward since 1979. The 1982 crop is currently estimated at 32,000 metric tons--the smallest out-turn since 1967. The shortage of "gatherers" remains a major factor affecting output of Brazil nuts, as well as a decline in world market prices compared with 1978/79 price levels.

Brazil nut exports totaled 18,610 tons in 1981, down about 17 percent from 1980. The United States remains the largest market for Brazil nuts, accounting for 45 percent of total exports in 1981. Other important markets include the United Kingdom and West Germany. Trade sources indicate exports during 1982 will be similar to the 1981 level.

CASHEW NUTS

World cashew nut production is forecast to increase during the 1981/82 season. India, the leading supplier of cashew kernels, anticipates a harvest of 172,000 tons (raw basis), 4 percent above the previous season's record level. The upsurge in production is largely the result of the "Sixth Five Year Plan" which includes a subsidized cashew plantation scheme aimed at increasing India's production of cashew nuts to 300,000 tons by 1984/85 and to 500,000 tons by the end of 1990. During 1981, approximately 13,000 hectares of land were brought under cashew cultivation in the state of Orissa and 14,000 hectares are scheduled to be planted in 1982.

Tanzania and Kenya are expected to produce substantially larger crops during the 1981/82 season in response to increases in producer prices. The U.S. dollar equivalent of producer prices in Tanzania for the 1981/82 season (with 1980/81 prices in parentheses) are \$0.61 (\$.36) per kilogram for standard grade and \$.42 (\$.24) per kilogram for under grade cashews. Producer prices in Kenya for the 1981/82 season are \$0.68 (\$.36) per kilogram for fair average quality and \$.47 (\$.27) per kilogram for lower graded nuts.

Brazil is the only significant cashew nut producer not expected to harvest a larger crop in 1981/82. Dry weather in the state of Ceara is expected to again hold yields at last year's reduced level resulting in another 74,000 ton crop.

TABLE 1
CASHEW NUTS, RAW NUT BASIS: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric Tons)

Country	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 <u>1/</u>
Brazil.....	65.0	55.0	75.0	74.0	74.0
India.....	130.0	150.0	141.8	165.0	172.0
Kenya.....	9.6	11.2	16.4	10.0	18.0
Tanzania.....	68.4	57.1	41.4	60.6	72.3
Total.....	273.0	273.0	274.6	309.6	336.3

1/ Preliminary

August 1982

Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS, USDA

During 1981, exports of Indian cashew kernels declined 20 percent from the previous year's level, totaling 29,449 tons. The decrease was attributed to lower prices offered by competing countries such as Tanzania, Kenya, Brazil, Mozambique and China. The U.S.S.R., which purchased 21,183 tons in 1981 remains the top buyer of cashew kernels from India. The United States is the second largest market for Indian cashews.

The reduction in exports, coupled with the increase in production has trade sources forecasting a lower level of raw cashew imports into India during 1982. In addition, Indian exports are projected to increase because of lower prices during the 1982 season.

India and the East African producing countries are striving for self-sufficiency in the export of cashew kernels. Ample processing facilities exist in India, but the government is attempting to stimulate increased production (via the Five Year Plan) to reduce dependency upon outside sources of raw cashew nuts.

Further, India's traditional suppliers of raw cashew nuts, such as Tanzania and Kenya, will provide less of the raw product as they enter directly into the world export market. As part of an effort to increase sales of processed cashews to Europe and the United States, the Cashew Authority of Tanzania (CATA) is constructing three additional processing facilities which will be operable in the 1982/83 season. Tanzania's total processing capacity will then be nearly 90,000 tons--20,000 tons more than current capabilities.

With the opening of the Kilifi factory in September 1976, the Cashew Board of Kenya had hoped to process most of its production and discontinue exporting raw cashew nuts to India. However, a buildup of cashew stocks by 1980 necessitated the export of 10,700 tons to India for processing. Trade sources believe the increased 1981/82 production will result in another buildup of raw cashew nut stocks.

(Kathleen Moore (202) 447-3470. Production estimates prepared by Bernadine M. Baker (202) 382-8891.)

TABLE 2
TOTAL CASHEW NUT EXPORTS FROM TANZANIA AND KENYA: 1978/79-1980/81
(Metric Tons)

Year	Raw Cashew Nuts	Cashew Nut Kernels	Total <u>1/</u> Raw Cashew Nut: Equivalent	Proportion of Cashew Nuts Exported In Processed Form
<u>TANZANIA</u>				
1978/79....	44,200	3,635	60,004	26.3
1979/80....	39,594	3,871	56,429	29.8
1980/81....	20,737	3,463	35,974	42.1
<u>KENYA</u>				
1978/79....	73	2,693	11,789	99.4
1979/80....	10,740	3,063	24,064	55.4
1980/81....	1,000	2,000	9,700	89.7

1/ 1 metric ton of raw cashew nuts is equivalent to 230 kilograms of cashew nut kernels.

August 1982

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS, USDA

SELECTED MONTHLY CASHEW AND BRAZIL NUT PRICES
SPOT, NEW YORK, 1978 THROUGH 1981

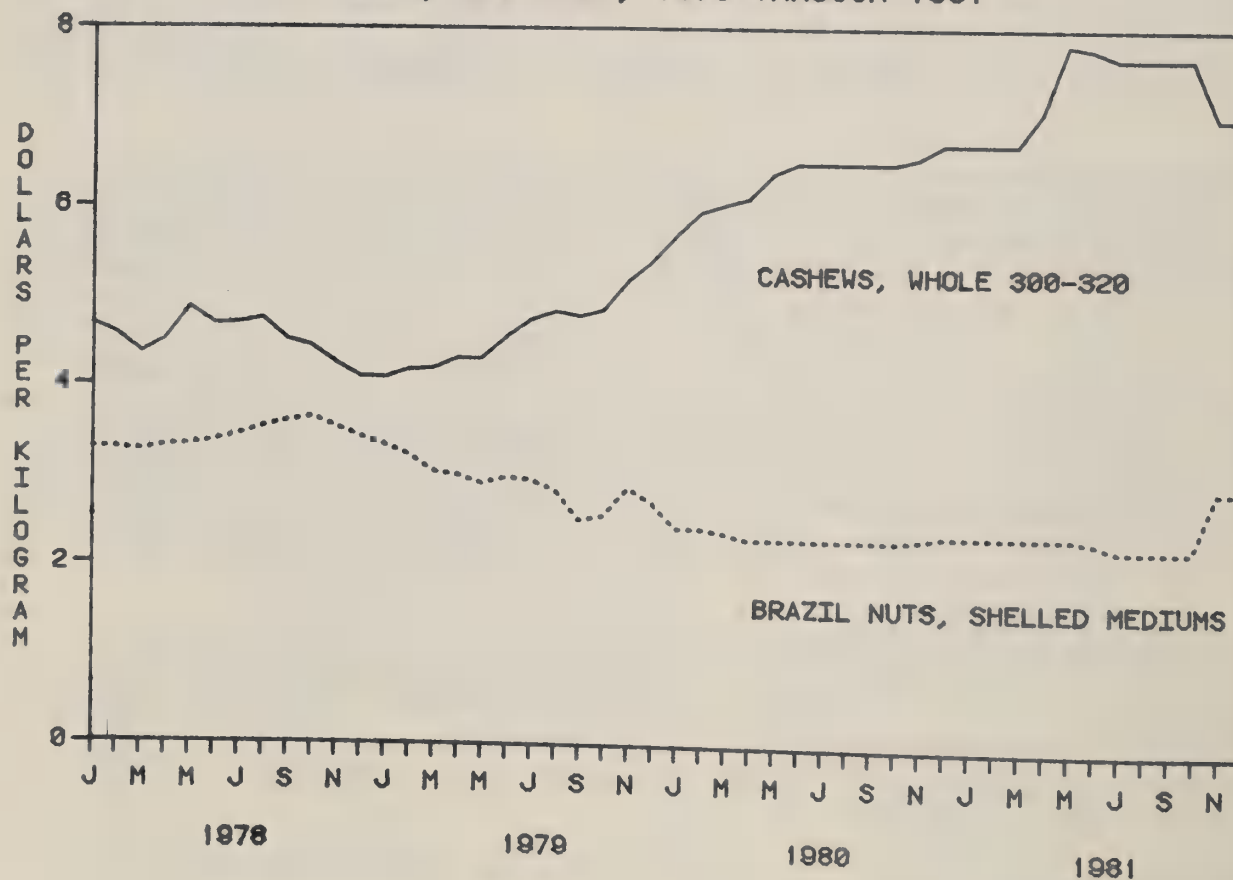


TABLE 3
BRAZIL NUTS: SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION IN BRAZIL 1/
(METRIC TONS)

ITEM	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 <u>2/</u>
Beginning Stocks <u>3/</u>	1,949	644	5,185	4,133	6,133
Production.....	35,000	50,000	40,000	36,000	32,000
Total Supply.....	36,949	55,644	45,185	40,133	38,133
Domestic Consumption....	1,200	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800
Exports.....	35,105	48,959	39,452	32,300	32,000
Ending Stocks.....	644	5,185	4,133	6,133	4,333
Total Distribution..	36,949	55,644	45,185	40,133	38,133

1/ Green weight basis: One ton of dried inshell nuts equals 1.3 tons of green inshell nuts; one ton of dried shelled nuts equals 2.778 tons of green inshell nuts. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ As of January 1.

SOURCE: U.S. Agricultural Counselor, Brasilia.

TABLE 4
CASHEW NUTS: SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION IN INDIA 1/
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

ITEM	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 <u>2/</u>
Beginning Stocks <u>3/</u>	27.0	46.8	46.8	25.9	63.4
Production.....	130.0	150.0	141.8	165.0	172.0
Imports.....	23.0	34.2	20.7	31.3	10.0
Total Supply.....	180.0	231.0	209.3	222.2	245.4
Domestic Consumption....	35.0	35.0	36.0	41.0	48.0
Exports.....	98.2	149.2	147.4	117.8	155.0
Ending Stocks.....	46.8	46.8	25.9	63.4	42.4
Total Distribution..	180.0	231.0	209.3	222.2	245.4

1/ Raw nut basis: One ton of packed kernels equals 4.26 tons of raw nuts.

2/ Preliminary. 3/ As of January 1.

SOURCE: FAS attache reports.

TABLE 5
BRAZIL NUTS, SHELLED: IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES, 1978-1981
(Metric Tons)

Country of Origin	1978	1979	1980	1981
Bolivia.....	1,545	1,194	1,429	1,116
Brazil.....	2,838	3,510	3,543	2,131
Peru.....	689	691	502	274
Other.....	124	216	135	9
Total.....	5,196	5,611	5,609	3,530

TABLE 6
BRAZIL NUTS, NOT SHELLED: IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES, 1978-1981
(Metric Tons)

Country of Origin	1978	1979	1980	1981
Bolivia.....	21	9	58	50
Brazil.....	6,778	7,362	7,740	6,254
Peru.....	38	130	221	154
Other.....	3	5	---	---
Total.....	6,840	7,506	8,022	6,458

TABLE 7
CASHEW NUTS, SHELLED: IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES, 1978-1981
(Metric Tons)

Country of Origin	1978	1979	1980	1981
Brazil.....	8,638	8,589	10,544	11,020
Canada.....	159	118	47	56
China, Mainland.....	1,804	1,395	84	51
India.....	5,445	12,548	7,728	4,024
Kenya.....	487	469	619	259
Mozambique.....	12,469	8,587	8,540	9,306
South Africa.....	90	92	107	233
Tanzania.....	1,788	1,705	1,635	2,123
Other.....	222	375	274	529
Total.....	31,102	33,878	29,578	27,601

HORTICULTURAL MARKETS

INDONESIA--POTENTIAL FOR EXPANSION BUT ROADBLOCKS ABOUND

Indonesia is a small market for U.S. exports of horticultural products. Despite having a population of 150 million, a low average income--per capita GNP was only \$500 in 1981--is the major barrier to large-scale imports. However, potential does exist for some trade expansion, particularly for fresh, dried and canned fruit and tree nuts.

About 80 percent of Indonesia's \$1.5 billion in total food and fiber imports are bulk commodities such as wheat, soybeans and cotton. Powdered milk, spices and tobacco account for another 10 percent. The remainder of the imports consist of hundreds of items including horticultural products.

In 1981, the United States exported \$11.2 million worth of fresh and processed fruits and vegetables to Indonesia. This was 33 percent above the value exported a year earlier. Almost two-thirds of these exports consisted of three fresh fruits--apples (\$3.3 million), table grapes (\$2.3 million) and oranges (\$1.4 million). These fruits have found ready consumer acceptance despite prices far above those for locally produced fruit. For example, U.S. oranges retail for about 40 cents each. As a result, individual purchases are often limited to a single orange.

No other U.S. horticultural export reached the half million dollar mark. The closest were raisins, at \$378,000, and fruit cocktail, \$359,000. U.S. dried and canned fruits are found in a surprisingly large number of small shops where they are purchased primarily for special occasions.

U.S. tree nuts, especially almonds, may have excellent sales prospects in Indonesia. U.S. exports of these products totaled less than \$80,000 in 1981. Other products that may have good potential include garlic, onions, hops, fruit juices and less expensive wines.

In addition to a low per capita income, Indonesia's high tariff structure, cumbersome import procedures and food registration requirements are significant obstacles to expanding trade. Fresh fruits, for example, face effective import duties ranging from 60 to over 100 percent of their value. Canned fruits are assessed a duty and import sales tax totaling close to \$0.40 per pound. Imports of wines face duties and taxes of about \$2.70 per liter.

Customs clearance of imported products can be a slow, tedious and expensive process, requiring as many as three dozen signatures on some documents. For all imported goods, and perishables in particular, selection of a local agent adept at dealing with the clearance process is important.

(Table on following page, text continued on last page.)

Commodity	1980	1981	1980	1981
	Metric Tons		\$1,000	
Fresh fruit.....	6,213	9,455	4,036	7,153
Apples.....	2,312	4,998	1,486	3,289
Grapes.....	1,276	1,758	1,197	2,284
Oranges.....	2,542	2,547	1,288	1,450
Dried fruit.....	230	296	445	591
Dates.....	109	106	163	183
Raisins.....	114	174	265	378
Frozen fruit.....	3	11	6	11
Canned fruit.....	1,067	938	1,037	959
Peaches.....	116	75	89	66
Cocktail.....	507	416	432	359
Fruit juices <u>1/</u>	1,236	1,167	543	565
Citrus	1,001	911	410	415
Non-citrus	235	256	133	150
Other fruit preparations.....	59	73	111	138
Fresh or chilled vegetables.....	203	320	41	148
Onions.....	203	320	41	147
Dehydrated vegetables.....	9	33	10	24
Frozen vegetables.....	412	214	247	168
FF potatoes.....	249	150	137	97
Canned vegetables.....	397	435	361	442
Corn.....	89	87	74	83
Catsup, chile sauce.....	134	116	97	101
Tree nuts.....	22	17	129	80
Hops and extracts.....	36	7	318	84
Alcoholic beverages <u>1/</u>	99	145	144	164
Wines.....	90	128	142	147
Other.....	---	---	1,023	712
Blended food products, nec.....	549	368	545	436
Grand Total.....	---	---	8,451	11,239

1/ Volume in 1,000 liters.

SOURCE: U.S. Department Of Commerce

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, TAs, USDAJULY 1982

U.S. Exports

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	JUNE 1981	JUNE 1982	SEASON- 1981	JUNE 1982	CHANGE FROM 1981 JUN
ALMONDS, SHELLD (JULY 1)	61	73	2,203	2,675	+20 +21
CANADA.....	2,034	2,634	41,214	39,591	+30 -4
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	9	98	1,168	1,255	+38
BELGIUM-LUX.....	13	115	1,644	1,664	+20
DENMARK.....	51	51	6,344	5,239	-91 -17
FRANCE.....	905	1,458	26,045	28,261	+61
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---
IRELAND.....	133	39	1,093	465	-71 -57
ITALY.....	58	260	1,921	2,422	+349 +26
NETHERLANDS.....	366	613	2,999	4,775	+68 +59
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	23	39	312	439	+72 +41
FINLAND.....	23	97	1,361	2,009	+330 +48
NORWAY.....	102	95	3,080	2,880	-6 -6
SWEDEN.....	196	209	3,295	2,350	+7 -29
OTHER.....	2,373	3,076	49,261	47,269	+30 -4
TOTAL EUROPE.....	49	63	1,218	1,304	+28 +7
LATIN AMERICA.....	2	3	37	47	+43 +28
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	4	---	73	67	-95 -9
HONG KONG.....	215	1,030	7,051	8,610	+379 +22
JAPAN.....	254	456	11,963	12,813	+80 +7
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	2,958	4,700	71,806	72,784	+59 +1
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	---	---	---

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	JUNE 1981	JUNE 1982	SEASON- 1981	JUNE 1982	CHANGE FROM 1981 JUN
ALMONDS, UNSHELLED (JULY 1)	---	---	---	---	---
CANADA.....	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---	---
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---	---
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	---	---
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---
ITALY.....	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---
NORWAY.....	---	---	---	---	---
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	---	---	---

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	JUNE 1981	JUNE 1982	SEASON- 1981	JUNE 1982	CHANGE FROM 1981 JUN
ALMONDS, SHELLD (AUG 1)	---	---	---	---	---
CANADA.....	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---	---
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---	---
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	---	---
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---
IRELAND.....	---	---	---	---	---
ITALY.....	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---
NORWAY.....	---	---	---	---	---
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	---	---	---

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
JUNE AND SEASON- JUNE 1982, WITH COMPARISONS

JUNE AND SEASON- JUNE 1982, WITH COMPARISONS									
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	JUNE 1981	SEASON- 1981	JUNE 1982	SEASON- 1982	CHANGE FROM 1981 JUN 1980-JUN 1981				
					: PERCENT				

					(IN METRIC TONS)				

ALNUTS, NOT SHELLD (AUG.)									
CANADA.....	18	1,005	1,338	+132	+33				
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	290	24,586	31,408	+89	+28				
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	564	579	+	5				
DENMARK.....	---	44	518	---	+17				
FRANCE.....	---	1,377	5,588	---	+306				
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	272	13,753	15,725	-100	+18				
ITALY.....	---	6,849	4,932	---	-20				
NETHERLANDS.....	18	1,919	3,272	---	+70				
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	351	795	---	+127				
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	33	17	---	-49				
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---				
NORWAY.....	---	---	---	---	---				
SWEDEN.....	---	360	367	---	+2				
OTHER.....	---	382	419	---	+9				
TOTAL EUROPE.....	158	12,993	12,554	---	-3				
LATIN AMERICA.....	290	38,315	44,765	-34	+17				
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	25	1,068	986	-99	-8				
HONG KONG.....	---	48	---	---	-3				
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	4	6	---	+54				
WORLD TOTAL.....	496	41,852	49,292	-44	+18				
APRICOTS, CANNED (JUNE 1)									
CANADA.....	72	72	22	-69	-69				
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	14	14	43	---	---				
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---	---				
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---				
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---				
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---				
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---				
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---				
FINLAND.....	4	4	1	-63	-63				
NORWAY.....	1	1	31	-31	-31				
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---				
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---				
TOTAL EUROPE.....	19	19	10	-47	-47				
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---				
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---				
HONG KONG.....	1	1	1	+97	+97				
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	4	4	5	-26	-26				
WORLD TOTAL.....	19	19	4	-91	-91				
CHERRIES, SWEET & TART, CND:									
CANADA.....	131	131	51	-202	-202				
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	149	149	149	+13	+13				
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---	---				
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	---	---				
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---				
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---				
GREECE.....	---	---	---	---	---				
ITALY.....	---	---	---	---	---				
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---				
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---				
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---				
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---				
NORWAY.....	---	---	---	---	---				
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---				
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---				
TOTAL EUROPE.....	19	19	10	-47	-47				
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---				
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---				
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---				
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---				
WORLD TOTAL.....	131	131	149	+13	+13				
MIXTURES > FRUIT, PREP/PRES:									
CANADA.....	1,084	1,084	1,033	-5	-5				
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	845	845	257	-70	-70				
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---	---				
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	---	---				
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---				
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---				
GREECE.....	---	---	---	---	---				
ITALY.....	---	---	---	---	---				
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---				
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---				
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---				
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---				
NORWAY.....	---	---	---	---	---				
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---				
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---				
TOTAL EUROPE.....	19	19	10	-47	-47				
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---				
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---				
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---				
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---				
WORLD TOTAL.....	131	131	149	+13	+13				
CHERRIES, SWEET & TART, CND:									
CANADA.....	73	8	1,033	-5	-5				
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	63	63	257	-70	-70				
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---	---				
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	---	---				
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---				
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---				
GREECE.....	---	---	---	---	---				
ITALY.....	---	---	---	---	---				
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---				
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---				
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---				
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---				
NORWAY.....	---	---	---	---	---				
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---				
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---				
TOTAL EUROPE.....	19	19	10	-47	-47				
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---				
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---				
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---				
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---				
WORLD TOTAL.....	131	131	149	+13	+13				
APRICOTS, CANNED (JUNE 1)									
CANADA.....	1,034	1,034	1,034	-3	-3				
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	129	129	129	-38	-38				
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---	---				
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---				
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---				
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---				
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---				
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---				
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---				
NORWAY.....	---	---	---	---	---				
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---				
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---				
TOTAL EUROPE.....	19	19	10	-47	-47				
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---				
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---				
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---				
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---				
WORLD TOTAL.....	131	131	149	+13	+13				
CHERRIES, SWEET & TART, CND:									
CANADA.....	73	8	1,033	-5	-5				
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	63	63	257	-70	-70				
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---	---				
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	---	---				
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---				
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---				
GREECE.....	---	---	---	---	---				
ITALY.....	---	---	---	---	---				
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---				
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---				
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---				
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---				
NORWAY.....	---	---	---	---	---				
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---				
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---				
TOTAL EUROPE.....	19	19	10	-47	-47				
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---				
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---				
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---				
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---				
WORLD TOTAL.....	131	131	149	+13	+13				
CHERRIES, SWEET & TART, CND:									
CANADA.....	73	8	1,033	-5	-5				
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	63	63	257	-70	-70				
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---	---				
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	---	---				
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---				
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---				
GREECE.....	---	---	---	---	---				
ITALY.....	---	---	---	---	---				
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---				
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---				
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---				
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---				
NORWAY.....	---	---	---	---	---				
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---				
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---				
TOTAL EUROPE.....	19	19	10	-47	-47				
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---				
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---				
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---				
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---				
WORLD TOTAL.....	131	131	149	+13	+13				
CHERRIES, SWEET & TART, CND:									
CANADA.....	73	8	1,033	-5	-5				
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	63	63	257	-70	-70				
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---	---				
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	---	---				
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---				
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---				
GREECE.....	---	---	---	---	---				
ITALY.....	---	---	---	---	---				
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---				
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---				
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---				
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---				
NORWAY.....	---	---	---	---	---				
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---				
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---				
TOTAL EUROPE.....	19	19	10	-47	-47				
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---				
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---				
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---				
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---				
WORLD TOTAL.....	131	131	149	+13	+13				
CHERRIES, SWEET & TART, CND:									
CANADA.....	73	8	1,033	-5	-5				
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	63	63	257	-70	-70				
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---	---				
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	---	---				
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---				
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---				
GREECE.....	---	---	---	---	---				
ITALY.....	---	---	---	---	---				
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---				
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---				
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---				
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---				
NORWAY.....	---	---	---	---	---				
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---				
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---				
TOTAL EUROPE.....	19	19	10	-47	-47				
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---				
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---				
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---				
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---				
WORLD TOTAL.....	131	131	149	+13	+13				
CHERRIES, SWEET & TART, CND:									
CANADA.....	73	8	1,033	-5	-5				
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	63	63	257	-70	-70				
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---	---				
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	---	---				
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---				
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---				
GREECE.....	---	---	---	---	---				
ITALY.....	---	---	---	---	---				
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---				
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---				
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---				
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---				
NORWAY.....	---	---	---	---	---				
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---				
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---				
TOTAL EUROPE.....	19	19	10	-47	-47				
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---				
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---				
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---				
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---				
WORLD TOTAL.....	131	131	149	+13	+13				
CHERRIES, SWEET & TART, CND:									
CANADA.....	73	8	1,033	-5	-5				
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	63	63	257	-70	-70				
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---	---				
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	---	---				
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---				
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---				
GREECE.....	---	---	---	---	---				
ITALY.....	---	---	---	---	---				
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---				
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---				
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---				
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---				
NORWAY.....	---	---	---	---	---				
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---				
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---				
TOTAL EUROPE.....	19	19	10	-47	-47				
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---				
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---				
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---				
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---				
WORLD TOTAL.....	131	131	149	+13	+13				
CHERRIES, SWEET & TART, CND:									
CANADA.....	73	8	1,033	-5	-5				
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	63	63	257	-70	-70				
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---	---				
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	---	---				
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---				
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---				
GREECE.....	---	---	---	---	---				
ITALY.....	---	---	---	---	---				
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---				
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---				
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---				
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---				
NORWAY.....	---	---	---	---	---				
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---				
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---				
TOTAL EUROPE.....	19	19	10	-47	-47				
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---				
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---				
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---				
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---				
WORLD TOTAL.....	131	131	149	+13	+13				
CHERRIES, SWEET & TART, CND:									
CANADA.....	73	8	1,033	-5	-5				
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	63	63	257	-70	-70				
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---	---				
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	---	---				
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---				
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---				
GREECE.....	---	---	---	---	---				
ITALY.....	---	---	---	---	---				
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---				
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---				
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---				
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---				
NORWAY.....	---	---	---	---	---				
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---				
OTHER.....	---	---							

JULY 1982

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

JULY 1982

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

U.S. Exports

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, JUNE AND SEASON- JUNE 1982, WITH COMPARISONS									
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	1981	1982	SEASON- 1981	JUNE 1982	1981	1982	SEASON- 1981	JUNE 1982	CHANGE FROM 1981
PERCENT	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982	PERCENT
CHERRIES, MARACHINO, CANNED (JULY 1)									
CANADA.....	57	20	186	385	291	100	-37	291	-37
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	1	1	1	1	127	-57	-23	127	-23
BELGIUM-LUX.....	7	7	91	166	127	-57	-23	127	-23
DENMARK.....	1	1	1	1	8	-100	+14	8	+14
FRANCE.....	1	1	7	7	10	++	+36	10	+36
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	12	12	33	33	76	-70	+134	76	+134
GREECE.....	1	1	12	12	6	---	-50	6	-50
ITALY.....	1	1	1	1	5	---	-31	5	-31
NETHERLANDS.....	1	1	1	1	8	---	-100	8	-100
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	1	1	1	28	---	-51	28	-51
UNITED KINGDOM.....	1	1	1	1	58	---	-51	58	-51
FINLAND.....	1	1	1	1	61	---	-51	61	-51
NORWAY.....	1	1	1	1	21	370	+285	21	+285
OTHER.....	1	1	1	1	21	370	+285	21	+285
TOTAL EUROPE.....	22	22	291	385	216	-36	-67	216	-67
LATIN AMERICA.....	13	13	733	733	240	-86	-57	240	-57
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	5	5	118	118	78	-15	+37	78	+37
HONG KONG.....	36	36	236	236	326	-10	+38	326	+38
JAPAN.....	3	3	40	40	35	-248	-14	35	-14
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	121	121	989	989	732	-88	-26	732	-26
WORLD TOTAL.....	338	338	2,793	2,793	1,864	-73	-33	1,864	-33
ASPARAGUS, CANNED (APRIL 1)									
CANADA.....	8	8	116	45	1	-100	-97	1	-97
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	3	3	54	116	63	++	-46	63	-46
BELGIUM-LUX.....	1	1	1	1	2	---	-100	2	-100
DENMARK.....	3	3	3	3	2	-100	-9	2	-9
GREECE.....	1	1	14	14	60	++	-38	60	-38
UNITED KINGDOM.....	54	54	97	97	60	++	-38	60	-38
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	1	1	1	14	---	-100	14	-100
FINLAND.....	1	1	1	1	18	---	-100	18	-100
NORWAY.....	1	1	1	1	14	---	-100	14	-100
SWEDEN.....	1	1	1	1	3	-81	-93	3	-93
OTHER.....	1	1	1	1	47	++	-36	47	-36
TOTAL EUROPE.....	22	22	88	243	126	-292	-48	126	-48
LATIN AMERICA.....	12	12	1	1	6	-87	-60	6	-60
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	83	83	222	222	7	-98	-97	7	-97
HONG KONG.....	1	1	2	2	3	++	+54	3	+54
JAPAN.....	11	11	66	66	167	+148	+67	167	+67
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	27	27	100	100	311	-13	-55	311	-55
WORLD TOTAL.....	136	136	694	694	311	-13	-55	311	-55
CORN, CANNED (AUG 1)									
CANADA.....	32	32	950	950	887	-75	-7	887	-7
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	952	952	19,391	19,391	21,734	+210	+12	21,734	+12
BELGIUM-LUX.....	40	40	332	332	448	-63	-35	448	-35
DENMARK.....	43	43	57	57	439	+32	+45	439	+45
FRANCE.....	532	532	1,177	1,177	8,710	+121	-7	8,710	-7
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	128	128	654	654	8,045	+412	+4	8,045	+4
GREECE.....	17	17	26	26	63	+57	-42	63	-42
IRELAND.....	1	1	1	1	47	---	-65	47	-65
ITALY.....	1	1	1	1	38	++	-58	38	-58
NETHERLANDS.....	11	11	451	451	120	-100	-73	120	-73
UNITED KINGDOM.....	182	182	3,720	3,720	3,825	+464	+3	3,825	+3
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	1	1	1	7	-100	-84	7	-84
FINLAND.....	18	18	44	44	131	---	-21	131	-21
NORWAY.....	1	1	1	1	5,179	+9	+60	5,179	+60
SWEDEN.....	99	99	1,350	1,350	2,191	+59	-60	2,191	-60
OTHER.....	121	121	212	212	2,905	+136	+31	2,905	+31
TOTAL EUROPE.....	1,191	1,191	3,306	3,306	1,928	-36	-33	1,928	-33
LATIN AMERICA.....	24	24	18	18	1,928	-36	-33	1,928	-33
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	193	193	1,068	1,068	559	-75	-15	559	-15
HONG KONG.....	128	128	1,068	1,068	1,928	-36	-33	1,928	-33
JAPAN.....	833	833	21,222	21,222	29,788	+74	+40	29,788	+40
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	828	828	1,002	1,002	7,324	+114	+61	7,324	+61
WORLD TOTAL.....	3,156	3,156	55,399	55,399	71,554	+94	+29	71,554	+29

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, JUNE AND SEASON- JUNE 1982, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	1981	1982	SEASON- JUNE 1981	1982	CHANGE FROM 1981	PERCENT
ORANGE, HOT-PAK (NOV 1)	2,327,094	2,177,102	23,071,223	21,137,805	-6	-8
CANADA.....	2,115,817	2,099,762	12,665,737	11,848,715	-2	-6
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	42,541	222,362	668,924	1,767,401	+423	+164
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FRANCE.....	316,660	365,007	1,476,521	1,459,882	-15	-1
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	754,959	721,780	3,487,462	3,115,823	-4	-11
IRELAND.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	753,634	649,733	5,027,080	4,379,055	-14	-13
OTHER EUROPE.....	268,923	140,680	1,511,242	986,050	-48	-35
FINLAND.....	24,980	---	208,350	48,960	-100	-77
NORWAY.....	102,168	175,852	1,133,512	1,171,604	+72	+3
SWEDEN.....	331,520	274,218	2,605,900	1,603,845	-17	-38
OTHER.....	160,339	123,568	1,197,512	1,235,993	+23	+3
TOTAL EUROPE.....	2,794,324	2,673,400	17,811,011	15,905,117	-3	-11
LATIN AMERICA.....	137,607	26,755	724,608	649,718	-81	-10
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	287,424	170,560	1,704,541	953,981	-41	-44
HONG KONG.....	35,791	70,375	306,879	336,934	+97	+10
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	822,433	638,273	5,928,570	6,377,472	+22	+8
WORLD TOTAL.....	6,364,673	5,756,861	49,854,166	45,632,367	-10	-8
GRAPEFRUIT, FROZEN (NOV 1)	346,603	300,688	3,116,538	2,685,250	-13	-14
CANADA.....	641,171	234,815	2,820,231	3,414,678	+63	+21
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FRANCE.....	5,347	22,032	35,607	69,058	+312	+94
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	165,956	90,113	1,054,338	982,155	-46	-7
NETHERLANDS.....	47,840	116,850	524,085	1,953,617	+144	+73
UNITED KINGDOM.....	422,528	5,820	1,206,201	301,012	-99	-75
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FINLAND.....	23,680	47,360	119,129	165,760	+100	+39
NORWAY.....	23,680	23,680	94,734	94,720	---	---
SWEDEN.....	23,652	36,817	74,827	39,688	-56	-47
OTHER.....	2,047	59,183	178,262	229,913	+55	+29
TOTAL EUROPE.....	714,230	401,855	3,287,183	3,944,759	+44	+20
LATIN AMERICA.....	8,524	8,524	42,477	83,398	+96	+96
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	1,657	788	78,342	42,853	-52	-45
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	58,101	70,864	4,465,475	3,432,779	-21	-23
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	7,890	35,984	97,070	174,187	+356	+79
WORLD TOTAL.....	1,128,481	817,903	11,099,918	10,377,864	-28	-7
TOMATOES, WHOLE, CND (JULY 1)	624	651	12,800	10,299	+4	-20
CANADA.....	83	---	117	72	-100	-39
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
DENMARK.....	2	---	18	49	+168	+49
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
ITALY.....	81	---	5	3	-100	-33
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
NORWAY.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	83	---	133	75	-100	-69
LATIN AMERICA.....	6	---	18	263	+113	+213
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	35	---	56	93	+2	+17
WORLD TOTAL.....	767	737	14,742	11,715	-4	-21
TOMATO PASTE & PULP, CANNED	731	244	10,446	6,740	-67	-35
CANADA.....	7	---	77	71	-40	-8
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
DENMARK.....	7	---	3	59	---	-6
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
NORWAY.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	16	---	18	72	-83	-25
LATIN AMERICA.....	23	---	96	249	+92	+20
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	120	---	500	389	-97	-21
HONG KONG.....	122	---	307	132	-47	-36
JAPAN.....	36	---	19	177	+45	+87
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	7	---	41	758	+45	+7
WORLD TOTAL.....	1,120	333	14,551	8,515	-70	-41

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, JUNE AND SEASON- JUNE 1982, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	1981	1982	SEASON- JUNE 1981	1982	CHANGE FROM 1981	PERCENT
CONCENTRATED JUICES	62,271	32,838	917,094	426,081	-47	-54
ORANGE, HOT-PAK (NOV 1)	162,901	248,948	1,542,929	1,793,122	+53	+16
CANADA.....	---	---	67,647	80,580	---	-19
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	41,783	35,370	---	-15
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	17,640	61,452	+248	+28
DENMARK.....	18,000	---	581,160	457,950	-689	-21
FRANCE.....	59,413	53,785	981,266	381,101	-327	-33
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	53,785	35,265	212,435	372,815	+48	+75
IRELAND.....	68,471	82,485	532,998	403,854	-5	-24
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FINLAND.....	---	---	20,558	26,808	---	---
NORWAY.....	---	---	112,087	159,129	+185	+185
SWEDEN.....	22,464	25,563	407,062	316,491	-14	-22
OTHER.....	185,365	274,511	2,082,636	2,358,198	+48	+13
TOTAL EUROPE.....	1,458	30,827	58,084	69,270	+58	+19
LATIN AMERICA.....	26,512	9,312	203,592	250,422	-65	-23
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	67,434	174,894	159,618	159,618	---	---
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	219,456	27,640	87,725	124,325	+58	+42
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	202,338	1,558,221	1,456,858	1,456,858	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	495,192	644,900	4,855,246	4,904,972	+30	+1
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE, CONC NOV 1	33,268	116,628	522,941	433,314	+251	+19
CANADA.....	59,250	49,998	161,261	140,153	-16	-173
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
DENMARK.....	42,000	---	81,500	28,413	-2	-14
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	2,137	11,005	+415	+415
ITALY.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	17,250	8,798	61,500	43,638	-49	-30
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
NORWAY.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	11,630	49,998	347,032	194,767	-100	-44
LATIN AMERICA.....	71,080	---	506,533	640,488	+30	+26
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	902	---	53,338	123,688	+100	+149
HONG KONG.....	8,707	2,306	53,164	100,552	-74	-89
JAPAN.....	75,680	---	75,680	5,763	-100	-92
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	14,828	4,121	37,999	104,736	+117	+176
WORLD TOTAL.....	194,221	173,053	1,220,151	1,308,338	+11	+7
PINEAPPLE JUICE, CONC JUNE 1	---	---	---	---	---	---
CANADA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
ITALY.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
NORWAY.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	---	---	---	---

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

U.S. Exports

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, JUNE AND SEASON- JUNE 1982, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	1981	1982	SEASON- 1981	JUNE	CHANGE FROM 1981	PERCENT JUN:1981
ORANGE OIL (NOV 1)						

CANADA.....	18	6	50	27	-67	-46
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	59	51	562	673	-13	-20
BELGIUM-LUX.....	1	1	3	4	+40	+25
DENMARK.....	---	---	26	39	+	50
FRANCE.....	6	3	60	98	-41	+65
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	7	38	132	258	+430	+95
GREECE.....	---	---	1	---	---	-100
IRELAND.....	---	---	14	12	-100	-10
ITALY.....	---	---	---	5	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	38	8	261	209	-80	-20
UNITED KINGDOM.....	7	1	65	47	-88	-27
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	2	---	---
FINLAND.....	---	---	1	2	---	+56
OTHER.....	---	---	---	3	---	-4
TOTAL EUROPE.....	54	7	470	279	-87	-41
LATIN AMERICA.....	114	59	1,035	956	-48	-8
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	10	41	93	103	+316	+11
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---	-96
JAPAN.....	---	---	64	106	+	65
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	25	57	288	1,299	+128	+351
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	24	324	743	324	+743	+61
WORLD TOTAL.....	191	378	1,756	2,816	+98	+62
LEMON OIL (NOV 1)						
CANADA.....	1	20	8	49	---	+494
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	34	10	140	209	-70	-49
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	16	-77	-66
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	40	-100	-130
FRANCE.....	2	2	17	40	+56	+121
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	13	16	---	+21
GREECE.....	---	---	---	---	---	+120
IRELAND.....	21	5	33	44	-76	+33
ITALY.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	2	2	7	19	-5	+183
UNITED KINGDOM.....	3	---	61	74	-100	+21
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	34	11	148	220	-67	+49
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	7	---	-83
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	14	---	---
JAPAN.....	---	---	2	---	-100	-91
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	4	9	141	50	+145	-64
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	3	23	32	32	-65	+34
WORLD TOTAL.....	42	367	373	373	+11	+2
HOPS (SEPT 1)						
CANADA.....	20	48	2,087	2,106	+140	+1
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	3	2,009	2,742	---	+36
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---	---	-100
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	18	---	---
FRANCE.....	---	---	19	---	---	-100
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	1432	2,334	---	+63
IRELAND.....	---	---	113	42	---	-62
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	205	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	1	142	---	+172
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FINLAND.....	---	---	88	---	---	-100
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---	-100
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	257	---	---	-100
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	3	2,742	---	+16
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	209	535	1,505	2,599	+155	+73
JAPAN.....	---	---	60	14	---	-77
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	4	509	561	561	-100	+10
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	72	1	1,691	1,512	-99	-11
WORLD TOTAL.....	305	591	8,420	9,533	+94	+16

JULY 1982

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, JUNE AND SEASON- JUNE 1982, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	1981	1982	SEASON- 1981	JUNE	CHANGE FROM 1981	PERCENT JUN:1981
HOPS EXTRACT (SEPT 1)						

CANADA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
GREECE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
IRELAND.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
ONIONS, FRESH (OCT 1)						
CANADA.....	8,829	4,743	48,490	42,389	-46	-13
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
GREECE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FRENCH FRIES, FROZ (OCT 1)						
CANADA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
POTATOES, FRESH (OCT 1)						
CANADA.....	36,742	22,190	72,080	61,477	-40	-15
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	---	---	---	---

JULY 1982

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
JUNE AND SEASON- JUNE 1982, WITH COMPARISONS

[illegible]

WINES. FROM FRESH GRAPES JAN: -----(GALLONS)-----

CANADA.....	303,884	504,386	2,525,937	2,613,374	+66
ALBERTA.....	17,495	185,599	1,097,689	857,905	-71
BRITISH COLUMBIA.....	36,167	250,671	1,380,625	1,000,000	-21
ONTARIO.....	2,458	67,951	313,880	79,664	+102
QUEBEC.....	2,458	115	313,880	79,664	+102
FRANCE.....	51,895	21,451	313,880	18,217	-94
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	51,895	21,451	210,727	107,865	-59
GREECE.....	226	---	1,146	---	---
IRELAND.....	5,710	29,862	61,838	35,680	+42
ITALY.....	1,604	---	3,270	1,651	-100
NETHERLANDS.....	13,083	2,549	58,434	25,574	-56
UNITED KINGDOM.....	83,826	99,784	505,619	533,406	+19
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---
FINLAND.....	---	2,272	2,273	4,443	+95
NORWAY.....	---	155	---	2,967	---
SWEDEN.....	6,815	1,325	36,197	18,420	-37
THAILAND.....	13,750	1,586	1,138,595	971,753	-6
THER.....	7,517	7,795	1,138,595	971,753	-6
LATIN AMERICA.....	73,476	7,795	1,138,595	321,130	-3
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	114,147	65,255	489,255	418,473	-14
HONG KONG.....	4,996	8,653	41,777	40,385	-73
JAPAN.....	53,659	15,784	163,958	154,699	-71
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	46,293	1,338	155,997	141,322	-73
WORLD TOTAL.....	814,604	883,626	4,873,217	4,660,111	+8

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250**

**OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300**

**POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE**



**AGR 101
FIRST CLASS**

INDONESIA--Continued From Page 23.

All manufactured foods intended for sale in Indonesia are subject to compulsory registration procedures. The current registration fee is only \$1.60 per item. The registration process, however, can be slow. It involves, among other things, the submission of a complete laboratory analysis of the product countersigned by the Indonesian Embassy in the exporting country. At times the paperwork backlog associated with product registration reportedly has been so great that registration has been halted. Once registration for a product is completed, a number is issued which can be used on labels and in customs clearance formalities.

Most imported food and beverage products can be imported only in manufacturers' original packages. Labels, in Indonesian or English, must specify the name or trade mark of the product, composition, net contents, name and address of the manufacturer or distributor, registration number and production code. The Ministry of Health may also require expiration dates, nutritional values, directions for use and methods of storage.